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DETAILS OF THE DEPTO. AGREGADO DIPLOM

OF VENEZUELA IN THE UNITED STATES

COMPILED BY OFFICE OF COMINT IN JERSEY CITY, NJ

January 25, 1963

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F. C. DEPTO.

214-A

Approved for Release

2/20/2010

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16 February 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence

FROM : P. C. Durand

SUBJECT : Report of Meetings of the Office of Scientific Intelligence Scientific Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects, January 31 - 18, 1953

EXTRACTSThe purpose of this memorandum is to present

- a. A brief history of the meetings of the O/SI Advisory Panel on Unidentified Flying Objects (Part I),
- b. An unofficial ~~supplement~~ to the official Final Report to AD/SI setting forth comments and suggestions of the Panel members which they believed were inappropriate for inclusion in the formal report (Part II).

PART I: HISTORY OF MEETINGSGENERAL

After consideration of the subject of "Unidentified flying objects" at the 4 December meeting of the Intelligence Advisory Committee, the following action was agreed:

"The Director of Central Intelligence will:

- a. Direct the services of selected scientists to review and compare the available evidence in the light of pertinent scientific theories...."

Following the date given of this action to the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence a preliminary investigation



an Advisory Panel of selected scientists was assembled. In cooperation with the Air Force Space Vehicles Center, case histories of reported sightings and related material were made available for study and consideration.

Present at the initial meeting (1000-1100, 24 January) were: Dr. R. P. Robinson, Dr. John W. Barnes, Dr. Chapman Page, Dr. Frank A. Goudie, Mr. Walter C. Strong, Dr. Col. Frederick G. B. Orr (USAF DIA/NSA), Mr. D. H. R. Stevenson (USC Division), and the writer. Dr. Paul Miller, Dr. Lloyd V. Boulton, and Dr. Robert E. Sturtevant were present until early afternoon. Barnes, Orr and Stevenson were present throughout the meeting to familiarize themselves with the subject, represent the interests of different of their Divisions, and assist in preparation of a report of the meetings. (A list of personnel present with their Divisions is given in Tab A).

#### INITIAL MEETING

The D/SP opened the meeting, reviewing O/SI interest in the subject and action taken. This review included the minutes of the O/SI Study Group of August 1962 (Science, Eng., and Duran) culminating in the briefings of the DIA, the AFSC (October 21) (including, A. E. Sturtevant, Dr. Miller, Dr. D. H. R. Stevenson, Robinson and Barnes), and O/SI concern over potential dangers to national security apparently resulting from sightings. Dr. Strong expressed the potential danger of allowing this information, Dr. Chodorkoff from the meeting over to

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Dr. Robertson's Observations of the Visual. Dr. Robertson examined 3  
the evidence available and requested consideration of specific  
reports and letters he took by certain individuals present (See 5).  
For example, one historian informing writer of radio and visual  
sightings was elicited for Dr. Al. and will object of Green  
Mountain pictures, a second witness and a third, in terms of  
investigation were sent to Dr. Page. Following the remarks  
the motion pictures of the night, and location, Dr. A. (2023710)  
and Great Falls, MT, on 06 March 1950, 0 to 00 hrs. Dr. Robertson  
adjusted at 2023.

#### INTERVIEWED

The following, being on the Panel of witness list, Dr. R. S.  
Robertson, Dr. A. and Dr. Harry Page, Dr. C. H. McLean, relatives  
of Robertson, present at the parties in the analysis of  
the radio communication, radio analyst, and radio technician  
Dr. John E. and Dr. John E. and Dr. John E. and Dr. John E.  
GIA personnel, Capt. W. M. Ruppert, Dr. J. A. L. and Dr. J. A. Page  
& Page, Capt. Harry F. and Dr. Page, and Dr. John E. Page.  
None present.

1. Dr. Page, Dr. John E. and Dr. John E. Page, Dr. John E.  
Dr. John E. and Dr. John E. Page, Dr. John E. and Dr. John E.  
Dr. John E. and Dr. John E. Page, Dr. John E. and Dr. John E.  
Dr. John E. and Dr. John E. Page, Dr. John E. and Dr. John E.

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THURSDAY MORNING

The third and fourth meetings of the Panel were held Thursday, 15 January, commencing at 0900 with a two-hour break for luncheon. Besides Panel members and CIA personnel, Mr. Ruppolt and Dr. Hynck were present for both sessions. In the morning, Mr. Ruppolt continued his briefing on AFIC collection and analysis procedures. The Project STCRK support at Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, was described by Dr. Hynck. A number of case histories were discussed in detail and a motion picture film of machuilla was shown. A two hour break for lunch was taken at 1200.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

At 1400 hours LSF Col. Oder gave a 40-minute briefing of Project TWINKLE, the investigatory project conducted by the Air Force Meteorological Research Center at Cambridge, Mass. In this briefing he pointed out the many problems of setting up and running 24-hour instrumentation watches of patrol cameras searching for sightings of U.F.O.'s.

At 1615 Brig. Gen. William K. Gerlach joined the meeting with AD/SL. General Gerlach expressed his support of the Panel's efforts and stated three personal opinions:

- a. That greater use of Air Force intelligence officers in the field (not called up investigating) would be desirable, but that they required thorough briefings.

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b. That vigorous effort should be made to declassify as many of the reports as possible.  
c. That some increase in the ATIC section devoted to U.F.O. analysis was indicated.

This meeting was adjourned at 1700.

#### FRIDAY MORNING

The fifth session of the Panel convened at 0930 with the same personnel present as enumerated for Thursday (with the exception of Brig. Gen. Garlani).

From 0930 - 1000 there was general discussion and study of reference material. Also, Dr. Hynek read a prepared paper making certain observations and conclusions. At 1000 Mr. Fournet gave a briefing on his fifteen months experience in Washington as Director of the Office for U.F.O.'s and his personal conclusions. There was considerable discussion of individual case histories of sightings to which he referred. Following Mr. Fournet's presentation, a number of additional case histories were examined and discussed with Meers, Fournet, Ruppolt, and Hynek. The meeting adjourned at 1200 for luncheon.

#### FRIDAY AFTERNOON

This session opened at 1400. Besides Panel members and CIA personnel, Dr. Hynek was present. Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, an Panel Member, was present at this meeting for the first time. Progress of the meetings was reviewed by the Panel Chairman and tentative

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considerations received. A general discussion followed and tentative recommendations considered. It was agreed that the Chairman should draft a report of the Panel to AD/SI that, after being for review by the Panel the next morning. The meeting adjourned at 1715.

#### DISCUSSION

At 0945 the Chairman opened the meeting session and submitted a rough draft of the Panel Report to the members. This draft had been reviewed and improved earlier by Dr. D. V. Jones. The next two and one-half hours were consumed in discussion and revision of the draft. At 1100 the AD/SI joined in the meeting and reported that he had checked and discussed a copy of the initial rough draft to the Director of Intelligence, USIA, whose reaction was favorable. At 1200 the meeting was adjourned.

#### REVIEW AND APPROVAL

At 1400 the eighth and final meeting of the Panel was opened. Discussion and reviewing of certain sections of the Report occupied the first hour. A copy of the final report is appended as Tab C. This was followed by a review of work accomplished by the Panel and statement of individual Panel Members' opinions and suggestions on details that were felt inappropriate for inclusion in the final report. It was agreed that the writer would make appropriate changes in an interim report to the AD/SI. The panel will follow up on this interim report.

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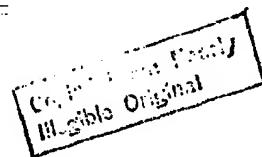
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PART III: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF PANELGENERAL

The Panel Members were impressed (as have been others, including O/SI personnel) in the lack of sound data in the great majority of case histories; also, in the lack of timely follow-up due primarily to the modest and limited facilities of the AFIC section concerned. Among the case histories of significant sightings discussed in detail were the following:

Bellefontaine, Ohio (1 August 1952); Tremonton, Utah (2 July 1952); Great Falls, Montana (15 August 1950); York, Montana (1 September 1952); Washington, D. C. area (19 July 1952); and Nanchi A.F.B., Japan (5 August 1952); Remerica, Michigan (29 July 1952); and Provo, Idaho, N.M. (10 Oct. 1952).

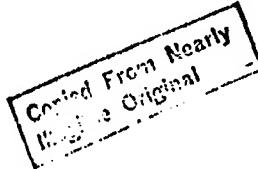
After review and discussion of these cases (and about 25 others, in less detail), the Panel concluded that reasonable explanations could be suggested for most sightings and by deduction and scientific method it could be induced (given additional data) that other cases might be explained in a similar manner. The Panel pointed out that because of the brevity of some sightings (e.g. 2-3 seconds) and the inability of the witnesses to express themselves clearly (eccentrics) that conclusive explanations could not be expected for every case reported. Furthermore, it was considered that, normally, it would be a great waste of effort to try to solve most of the sightings, unless such action would benefit a training and educational program (see below). The writings of Charles Fort were referenced to this



that "strange things in the sky" had been recorded for hundreds of years. It appeared obvious that there was no single explanation for a majority of the things seen. The presence of radar and astronomical specialists on the Panel proved of value at once in their confident recognition of phenomena related to their fields. It was apparent that specialists in such additional fields as psychology, meteorology, aerodynamics, criminology and military air operations would extend the ability of the Panel to recognize many more categories of little-known phenomena.

#### ON LACK OF DANGER

The Panel concluded unanimously that there was no evidence of a direct threat to national security in the objects sighted. Instances of "Fog Fighters" were cited. These were unexplained phenomena sighted by aircraft pilots during World War II in both European and Far East theaters of operation wherein "balls of light" would fly near or with the aircraft and maneuver rapidly. They were believed to be electrostatic (similar to St. Elmo's fire) or electromagnetic phenomena or possibly light reflections from ice crystals in the air, but their exact cause or nature was never defined. Both Robertson and Alvarez had been concerned in the investigation of these phenomena, but David T. Gage (Professor of Geophysics at the University of California at Los Angeles) is believed to have been the most knowledgeable person on this subject. If the term "flying saucers" had been popular in 1943 - 1945, 1,030 objects would



have been so labeled. It was interesting that in at least two cases reviewed that the object sighted was categorized by Robertson and Alvarez as probably "Fog Fighters", to date unexplained but not dangerous; they were not happy this to dismiss the sightings by calling them "fog". It was their feeling that these phenomena are not beyond the domain of present knowledge of physical science, however.

ALL FORGE REPORTING SPEEDY

It was the Panel's opinion that acts of the Air Force concern over U.N.O.'s (notwithstanding Air Defense Command authority over fast reactor tracks) was probably caused by public pressure. The result today is that the Air Force has instituted a fine channel for receiving reports of nearly anything anyone sees in the sky and fails to understand. This has been particularly encouraged in popular articles on this and other subjects, such as space travel and science fiction. The result is the mass receipt of low-grade reports which tend to overload channels of communication with material quite irrelevant to hostile objects that might some day appear. The Panel agreed generally that this mass of poor-quality reports containing little, if any, scientific data was of no value. Quite the opposite, it was possibly dangerous in having a military service foster public concern in "nocturnal meandering lights". The implication being, since the interested agency was military, that these objects were or might be potential direct threats to national security. Accordingly, the need for declassification made itself apparent. Comments on a possible educational program are enumerated below.

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It was the opinion of Dr. Robertson that the "saucer" problem had been found to be different in nature from the detection and investigation of German V-1 and V-2 guided missiles prior to their operational use in World War II. In this 1943-1944 intelligence operation (CROSSEON), there was excellent intelligence and by June 1944 there was material evidence of the existence of "hardware" obtained from crushed vehicles in Sweden. This evidence gave the investigating team a basis upon which to operate. The absence of any "hardware" resulting from unclassified U.F.O. sightings leads a "will of-the-wimp" nature to the AFIC problem. The results of their investigation, to date, strongly indicate that no evidence of hostile act or danger exists. Furthermore, the current reporting system would have little value in the case of detection of enemy attack by conventional aircraft or guided missiles; under such conditions "hardware" would be available almost at once.

## LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

It was interesting to note that none of the members of the Panel were loath to accept that this earth might be visited by extraterrestrial intelligent beings of some sort, some day. What they did not find was any evidence that related the objects sighted to space travelers. Mr. Fournet, in his presentation, showed how he had eliminated each of the known and possible causes of sightings leaving him "extraterrestrial" as the only one remaining in many cases. Fournet's background as an aeronautical engineer and technical intelligence

officer (Project Officer, BLUEBOOK for 15 months) could not be enlightened. However, the Panel could not accept any of the cases sighted by him because they were raw, unevaluated reports.

Terrestrial explanations of the sightings were suggested in some cases and in others the time of sighting was so short as to cause suspicion of visual impressions. It was noted by Dr. Goudsmit and others that extraterrestrial artifacts, if they did exist, are no cause for alarm; rather, they are in the realm of natural phenomena subject to scientific study, just as cosmic rays were at the time of their discovery 20 to 30 years ago. This was an attitude in which Dr. Robertson did not concur, as he felt that such artifacts would be of immediate and great concern not only to the U. S. but to all countries. (Nothing like a common threat to unite peoples!)

Dr. Page noted that present astronomical knowledge of the solar system makes the existence of intelligent beings (as we know the term) elsewhere than on the earth extremely unlikely, and the concentration of their attention by any controllable means confined to any one continent of the earth quite impossible.

#### APPENDIX. TEAM SUMMARY

This case was considered significant because of the excellent documentary evidence in the form of Kodachrome motion picture films (about 1600 frames). The Panel studied these films, the case history, AFIC's interpretation, and received a briefing by representatives of the USAF Photo Interpretation Laboratory on their analysis of the film. This team had exposed (at AF request, approximately

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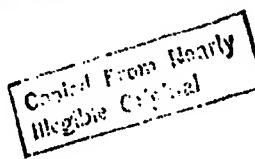
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1000 min-hours of professional and sub-professional time in the preparation of graph plots of individual frames of the film, showing apparent and relative motion of objects and variation in their light intensity. It was the opinion of the P.I.L. representatives that the objects sighted were not birds, balloons or aircraft, were "not reflections because there was no blinking while passing through 60° of arc" and were, therefore, "self-luminous". Plots of motion and variation in light intensity of the objects were displayed. While the Panel Members were impressed by the evident enthusiasm, industry and extent of effort of the P.I.L. team, they could not accept the conclusions reached. Some of the reasons for this were as follows:

- a. A semi-spherical object can readily produce reflections of sunlight without "blinking" through 60° of arc travel.
- b. Although no data was available on the "falloff" of birds or polyethylene balloons in bright sunlight, the apparent motions, sizes and brightnesses of the objects were considered strongly to suggest birds, particularly when the Panel viewed a short film showing high reflectivity of gulls in bright sunlight.
- c. P.I.L. description of the objects sighted as "darkish, bluish-white" in color would be typical sources of specular reflections of sunlight from common surfaces when the brilliancy of the reflection would obscure other portions of the object.

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- d. Objects in the Great Falls case were believed to have probably been aircraft, and the bright lights such reflections.
- e. There was no valid reason for the attempt to relate the objects in the Tranton sighting to those in the Great Falls sighting. This may have been due to misunderstanding in their directive. The objects in the Great Falls sighting are strongly suspected of being reflections of aircraft known to have been in the area.
- f. The intensity change in the Tranton lights was too great for acceptance of the P.I.L. hypothesis that the apparent motion and changing intensity of the lights indicated extremely high speed in small orbital paths.
- g. Apparent lack of guidance of investigators by those familiar with U.F.O. reports and explanations.
- h. Analysis of light intensity of objects made from duplicate rather than original film. The original film was noted to have a much lighter background (affecting relative brightness of object) and the objects appeared much less bright.
- i. Method of obtaining data of light intensity appeared faulty because of unreliability of equipment and questionable assumptions in taking averages of readings.
- j. No data had been obtained on the sensitivity of Kodachrome film to light of various intensities using the same camera type at the same lens openings.

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k. Hand "jitter" frequencies (obtainable from early part of Trosontea film) were not removed from the plots of the "single pass plots" at the end of the film.

The Panel believed strongly that the data available on this sighting was sufficient for positive identification if further data is obtained by photographing polyethylene "pillow" balloons released near the site under similar weather conditions; checking bird flight and reflection characteristics with competent ornithologists and calculating apparent "G" forces acting upon objects from their apparent tracks. It was concluded that the review of such tests would probably lead to creditable explanations of value in an educational or training program. However, the Panel noted that the cost in manpower effort required to follow up and explain every one of the thousand or more reports received through channels during (1,500 in 1952) could not be justified. It was felt that there will always be sightings, for which complete data is lacking, that can only be explained with disproportionate effort and with a long time delay, if at all. The long delay in explaining a sighting tends to eliminate any intelligence value. The educational or training program should have as a major purpose the education of popular writers that every sighting, no matter how poor the data, must be explained in detail. Attention should be directed to the requirement among scientists that a new phenomenon, to be accepted, must be completely and convincingly documented. In other words, the burden of proof is on the explaner, not the explaine. Why?

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POTENTIAL RELATED DANGERS

The Panel Members were in agreement with O/SI opinion that, although evidence of any direct threat from these sightings was wholly lacking, related dangers might well exist resulting from:

- a. Misidentification of actual enemy artifacts by defense personnel.
- b. Overloading of emergency reporting channels with "false" information ("noise to signal ratio" analogy - Buckner).
- c. Subjectivity of public to mass hysteria and greater vulnerability to possible enemy psychological warfare.

Although not the concern of CIA, the first two of these problems may seriously affect the Air Defense Intelligence system, and should be studied by experts, possibly under ADIC. If U.S. intelligence does not credit in a reaction to the "flying saucer" scare, or if reporting channels are saturated with false and poorly documented reports, our capability of detecting hostile activity will be reduced. Dr. Page noted that more competent screening or filtering of reported sightings so that the source is required, and doable can best be accomplished by an educational program.

COMMUNICATED UNPUBLISHED SIGHTINGS

The map prepared by ADIC showing geographic locations of officially reported unpublished sightings (1952 only) was examined by the Panel. This map showed clusters in certain strategic areas such as Los Alamos. This might be explained on the basis of 24-hour watchful guard and

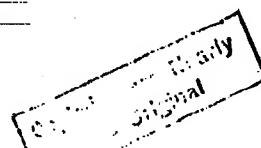
awareness of security measures near such locations. On the other hand, there had been no sightings in the vicinity of sensitive related AE establishments while there were occasionally multiple cases of unexplained sightings in non-strategic areas. Furthermore, there appeared to be no logical relationship to population centers. The Panel could find no ready explanation for these clusters. It was noted, however, that if terrestrial artifacts were to be observed it would be likely that they would be seen first near foreign areas rather than central U. S.

#### RECOMMENDATION TO OPERATE DATA

The Panel was of the opinion that the present ATIC program to place 160 progressive 35 mm stereo cameras in the hands of various airport control tower operators would probably produce little valuable data related to U.F.T.O.'s. However, it was recognized that such action would tend to allay public concern in the subject until an educational program had taken effect. It was believed that procurement of these cameras was purely the result of public pressure in July 1952. With the poor results of the year-long Project TWINKLE program of 24-hour instrumentation watch (two frames of film showing nothing distinguishable), a videotaped program of sky-watching would not be expected to yield much direct data of value.

There was considerable discussion of a possible "sky patrol" by amateur astronomers (Hynck) and by wide-angle cameras (Fago). Dr. Fago and Dr. Robert Scott pointed out that at present a considerable amount of

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of the sky is now--and has been for many years--under surveillance every clear night in several major and minor observing programs as well as sky mapping programs at the various locations listed below. Although the attention of these astronomers is largely directed toward identified rather than unidentified objects, no case of any striking unidentified object is known to Dr. Page or Dr. Rydel. Such an object would most certainly be reported if found on patrol plates.

A case was cited where an astronomer refused to interrupt his exposure in order to photograph an alleged sighting in a different part of the sky. This led Dr. Rydel to say that, if a program of watching could be an adjunct of planned astronomical programs, little cost would be involved and that the trained astronomical personnel might photograph a sighting of an unidentified object.

The locations of some of these programs and their directors are believed to be:

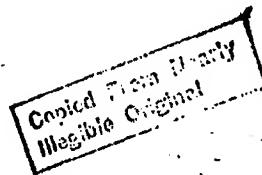
- a. Harvard University, Cambridge and New Mexico (sector patrol) -- Whipple
- b. Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago and Fort Davis, Texas (several programs) -- Kohl (aurorae), Kuiper (asteroids), Merton (wide angle camera)
- c. University of Alaska, Fairbanks (aurorae) -- Wilcox
- d. Dominion Observatory, Ottawa (asteroids) -- Kilmann
- e. Palomar Observatory, California (sky map) -- Klinkowski
- f. Lick Observatory, California (sky map) -- Shapo

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It was agreed by the Panel that no government-sponsored program of critical nation-wide sky patrol is worthwhile at the present time, and that the encouragement of amateur astronomers to undertake such a program might have the adverse effect of over-emphasizing "flying saucer" stories in the public mind. However, the issue of radar scope cameras for recording peculiar radar echoes would serve several purposes, including the better understanding of radar interference as well as identification of U.F.O.'s.

#### RADAR PROBLEM OF INTERNAL INTERFERENCE

This characteristic problem of radar operation wherein the pulse signal (of approximately the same frequency) from station A may be picked up on the screen of station B and show as a high-speed track or series of dots was recognized to have probably caused a number of U.F.O. reports. This problem was underlined by information received indicating ADC concern in solving this problem of signal identification before service use of very high-speed aircraft or guided missiles (1955-1956). Dr. Feynman believed that one answer to this problem was the use of a "Doppler filter" in the receiving circuit. Dr. Alvarez suggested that the problem might be better solved by the use of a "controlled jitter" wherein the operator receiving "very fast tracks" (in the order of 1000-10,000 n.p.h.) would operate a circuit which would alter slightly his station's pulse frequency rate. If the signal received on the screen had been caused by internal interference with another station, the track would now show itself at a different distance.



from the center of the screen, if it still appeared at all. Dr. Alvarez felt such a mechanical solution was simpler and would cost much less than a "doppler filter".

#### UNIDENTIFIED OBJECTS IN ATMOSPHERE

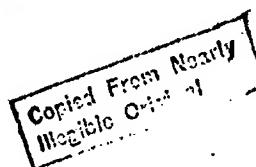
Two reported cases were examined: one at Palomar Mountain, California, on October 24, 1950, when counts for cosmic rays "off scale for a few seconds", apparently while a "VI" of flying saucers was observed visually; and two, a series of observations by the "Los Alamos Bird Watchers Association" from August 1950 to January 1951, when cosmic ray coincidence counters behaved queerly. Circuit diagrams and records were available for the latter, and Dr. Alvarez was able quickly to point out that the recorded data were undoubtedly due to instrumental effects that would have been recognized by such a more experienced observer.

The realization that radioactive effects were correlated with unidentified flying objects in these two cases was, therefore, rejected by the Panel.

#### EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The Panel's concept of a broad educational program integrating efforts of all concerned agencies was that it should have two major aims: training and "detecting".

The training should result in proper recognition of unusually illuminated objects (e.g., balloons, aircraft reflections) as well as natural phenomena (e.g., clouds, fireballs, mirages, noctilucent clouds). Both visual and radar recognition are concerned. There would be very



levels in such education from enlisted personnel to command and research personnel. Relative emphasis and degree of explanation of different programs would correspond to the categories of duty (e.g., radar operators; pilots; control tower operators; Ground Observer Corps personnel; and officers and enlisted men in other categories). This training should result in a marked reduction in reports caused by misidentifications and resultant conclusions.

The "Gathering" also would result in reduction in public interest in "flying saucers" which today evokes a strong psychological reaction. This education could be accomplished by a media such as television, motion pictures, and popularizations. Goals of such education would be certain new histories which had been pending at their time later explained. As in the case of Operation Paperclip, there is much room for utilization if the "secret" is known. Such a process should tend to reduce the current gullibility of the public and consequently their susceptibility to clever hostile propaganda. The Panel noted that the general absence of Russian propaganda based on a subject with an extremely dubious probability for exploitation might indicate a possible Russian official policy.

Members of the Panel had various suggestions related to the feasibility of such an educational program. It was felt strongly that psychologists familiar with the probability should advise on the nature and extent of the program. In this connection, Dr. William Cowdell (Chairman of the Panel) was suggested as a well qualified "Russian for a

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Karp, (a study in the psychology of panic, written about the famous Orson Welles radio broadcast in 1938) and has since performed advanced laboratory studies in the field of perception. The names of Don Marquis (University of Michigan) and Leo Reston were mentioned as possibly suitable as consultant psychologists. Also, someone familiar with mass communication techniques, particularly advertising expert, would be helpful. Arthur Godfrey was mentioned as possibly a valuable channel of communication reaching a mass audience of certain levels. Dr. Berwick suggested the U. S. Navy (ONI) Special Devices Center, Sanho Point, L. I., as a potentially valuable organization to assist in such an educational program. The tracking techniques used by this agency for aircraft identification during the past war was cited as an example of a similar educational task. The Jan-Eddy Co. which made World War II training films (motion picture and slide strips) was also suggested, as well as Walt Disney, Inc. animated cartoons. Dr. Kunkel suggested that the cartoon entrepreneurs in the U. S. might be a potential source of enthusiastic talent to spread the gospel. It was believed that business clubs, high schools, colleges, and television stations would all be pleased to cooperate in the showing of documentary-type motion pictures if prepared in an interesting manner. The use of two cases showing first the "mystery" and then the "explanation" would be forceful.

To plan and execute such a program, the Panel believed was no main task. The current investigatory group at ATIC would, of necessity, have to be closely integrated for support with respect to not only the

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and the only one by the church etc. The right would have probably been best suited to another who had no religious bias. Because of this the authorship of the *Principles* is a mystery. Secondly, the authorship of most plausible candidates. The First Believer had some sayings of the *Principles* of his own certainly he composed the *Principles* etc. etc. etc. The Second Believer is a mystery. He wrote directly or longer or little of the *Principles* etc. etc. etc. The First Believer is the most probable author, see (191) 1000 words of the *Principles* etc. etc. etc.

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would be the photographing of "pillow balloons" at different distances under similar weather conditions at the site.

The help of one or two psychologists and writers and a subcontractor to produce training films would be necessary in addition. The Panel considered that ATIC's efforts, temporarily expanded as necessary, could be most useful in exploring any action taken as a result of its recommendations. Experience and records of ATIC would be of value in both the public educational and service training programs envisaged. Dr. Robertson at least was of the opinion that after public guidance is lessened and the service organizations such as ACO, had been trained to sift out the more readily explained symptoms sightings, there would still be a role for a very reduced-sized ATIC section to cope with the residual matters of possible scientific intelligence value. This section should concentrate on a systematic follow-up (perhaps no longer than 12 months) of any significant sightings reported by the service organizations and the Scientific Advisory Panel members. Those cases which seemed to indicate the existence of unconventional craft artifacts. Objects of such artifacts would be expected to arrive usually from Urgent inquiries in far distant parts may go to the International Space Board, Paris.

#### IV. THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE BOARD

The Board is "concerned with the promotion of such groups as the International Space Board, International Astronautical Federation and the International Federation of the Space Sciences. It is the Panel's opinion that it is believed that such organizations may be well suited because of their potentiality

great influence on mass thinking if widespread sightings should occur.  
Too apparent irresponsibility and the possible use of such groups  
for subversive purposes should be kept in mind.

#### INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SIGHTINGS

The consensus of the Panel was, based upon the history of the  
subject, that the number of sightings could be reasonably expected  
to increase again this summer.



## REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL

ON

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

JAN 17 1953

1. Pursuant to the request of the Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence, the undersigned Panel of Scientific Consultants has ~~not~~ evaluated any possible threat to national security posed by Unidentified Flying Objects ("Flying Saucers"), and to make recommendations thereon. The Panel has received the evidence as presented by cognizant intelligence agencies, primarily the Air Technical Intelligence Center, and has reviewed a selection of the best documented incidents.

2. As a result of its considerations, the Panel ~~concludes~~

a. That the evidence presented on Unidentified Flying Objects ~~above~~ no indication that these phenomena constitute a direct physical threat to national security.

We firmly believe that there is no evidence of reasonably intelligent phenomena which are attributable to non-human artifacts capable of intelligent acts, and that there is no evidence that the phenomena identified warrant for the revision of our current information concerning them.

3. The Panel further ~~concludes~~

a. That the continued study of the reports on ~~of~~ these phenomena does, in the long run, result in a threat to the orderly functioning of the protective organs of the body politic.

We cite as examples the clogging of the lines of communication by false reports, the danger of being led by continued false alarms to ignore re-

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indications of hostile action, and the cultivation of a Herbig-Dickey psychology in which skillful hostile propaganda could induce hysterical behavior and harmful distrust of duly constituted authority.

4. In order most effectively to strengthen the national facilities for the timely recognition and the appropriate handling of true indications of hostile action, and to minimize the consequences of those associated with those above, the Panel recommends:

a. That the National Security Council take immediate steps to strip the Unidentified Flying Object Task Force of all authority they have been given and the area of responsibility they have not previously acquired;

b. That the national defense establish a national pattern of intelligence, training, and public information designed to prepare the material defenses and the people of the country to recognize most promptly and to react most effectively to the first indications of hostile intent or action.

We suggest that these aims may be achieved by an integration program designed to measure the public on the basis of available information, to call for action for the placement to train personnel, to conduct a public false induction quickly and effectively, and to strengthen existing national organizations and programs to meet the emergency of hostile intent or action.

(c) R. D. Herbig, Chairman  
Chairman, Unidentified Flying Object Task Force

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Chairman, Unidentified Flying Object Task Force

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SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON  
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

14 - 17 January 1953

EVIDENCE PRESERVED

1. Seventy-five case histories of sightings 1951 - 1952 (selected by ATIC as those best documented):
2. ATIC Status and Progress Reports of Project GRINCE and Project BLUE BOOK (code names for ATIC study of subject).
3. Progress Reports of Project STORM (code name for Battelle Manuscript Institute contract work supporting ATIC).
4. Summary Report of Sightings at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico.
5. Report of USAF Research Center, Cambridge, Mass., Investigation of "Green Fireball" Phenomena (Project TWINKLE).
6. Outline of Investigation of U.P.C.'s Proposed by Kirtland Air Force Base (Project POLICE).
7. Motion Picture Films of sightings at Tucumcari, New Mexico, 2 July 1952, and Great Falls, Montana, August 1952.
8. Summary Report of 89 selected cases of sightings of various categories (Formations, BLINKING Lights, Rotating, etc).
9. Draft of manual "How to Make a REPORT", prepared at ATIC.
10. Chart Showing Plot of Geographic Location of Unexplained Sightings in the United States during 1952.
11. Chart Showing Balloon Launching Sites in the United States.
12. Charts Showing Selected Actual Balloon Flight Paths and Relative to Reported Sightings.
13. Charts Showing Frequency of Reports of Sightings, 1951 - 1952.
14. Charts Showing Categories of Explanations of Sightings.
15. Technical Characteristics of Polyvinyl Chloride Balloons - Sunlight Color and Light Reflectivity.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

16. Motion pictures of original R. I. R. S. (16 mm. 30 ft. 16 mm. 30 ft.)

17. Intelligence Reports Relating to U.S.S.R. Intern. 1953 S. S. S. R.

18. Samples of Official USAF Reporting Forms and Circulars of the Air Force, Army and Navy Orders Relating to Subject.

19. Sample Polyethylene "Pillar" Balloon (54 inches square).

20. "Variations in Radar Coverage", JAMP 3/5 (Technical illustration of the operating characteristics of Service radar).

21. Miscellaneous official letters and correspondence dealing with subject.

22. Copies of popular published works dealing with subject (including in periodicals, newspaper clippings and books).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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TAB C

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL ON  
UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

24 - 27 January 1953

MEMBERS	ORGANIZATION	FIELD OF EXPERTISE
Dr. H. P. Robertson (Chairman)	California Institute of Technology	Physics, weapons systems
Dr. Luis W. Alvarez	University of California	Physics, radars
Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner	Associated Universities, Inc.	Geophysics
Dr. Samuel Goudsmit	Brookhaven National Laboratory	Atomic structure, statistical problems
Dr. Thornton Page	Office of Research Operations, Johns Hopkins University	Astronomy, Astrophysics

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Dr. J. Allen Hynek	Ohio State University	Astronomy
Mr. Frederick C. Durant	Arthur D. Little, Inc.	Rockets, guided missiles

## INTERVIEWERS

Brig. Gen. William H. Garland	Commanding General, ATIC	Scientific and technical intelligence
Dr. H. Marshall Chappell	Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence
Mr. Ralph L. Clark	Deputy Assistant Director, O/SI, CIA	Scientific and technical intelligence

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INTERVIEWERS (cont'd)

Mr. Philip G. Crowley

INTERVIEWEDColonel, Operations  
Staff, C/SI, CIA

6/12/68 10:45

Semi-annual and  
technical brief  
notes

Mr. Stephen T. Crowley

Acting Chief, Special  
Study Group, D/1  
CIAFSemi-annual  
technical brief  
notes

Capt. Edward J. Ruppolt, USAF

Chief, Anti-Submarine  
Branch, 3730, C/SI

Mr. J. Dewey Forrest, Jr.

110 DEW: Comptroller

Lt. R. S. Neath, USA

108 PDC: Interrogator  
Non-IC: USAF  
Arabs

Mr. Harry Van

108 PDC: Interrogator  
Non-IC: USAF  
ArabsCopied From Nearly  
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